

The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES NO. 1196. 日八月三十五十三日光

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

四拜禮

號七十一月四英港香

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON,
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUAL.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1886.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....10,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....7,300,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.—
KOBE NEW YORK
LONDON LYON
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU
BOMBAY SHANGHAI

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARCS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY: INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 3 per cent.
" " " 6 " "
" " " 3 " "
S. CHOU, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1899. [382]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....1,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....324,374

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
Board of Directors:

E. Burine, Esq. D. Gillies, Esq.
Chau Kit Shan, Esq. Kuan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. E. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 1 month's Fixed5
Hongkong, 24th March, 1899. [18]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. STEIN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving.

E. Goetz, Esq. A. McNaughton, Esq.
E. Shellam, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. P. Sachse, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong: T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai: J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1899. [5]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 5½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARES
HOLDERS.....\$80,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$40,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months: 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " " 3½ " "
" " " 3 " " 2½ " "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1898. [31]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.—
CANTON HANKOW
CHEFOO PEKING
CHINKIANG SWATOW
FOOCHEW TIENSIN

THE Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on
the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic
Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agen-
cies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
3½ per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " " 6 " "
5% " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1898. [123]

Entimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR STEAMERS | CAPTAINS | TO SAIL | REMARKS |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| JAPAN, &c., Peking | W. Hayward, R.N.R. | 4 PM, 28th April... Freight only. | |
| SHANGHAI Parimatta | C. T. Denby, R.N.R. | About 28th April... Freight or Passage. | |
| LONDON, &c., Haffarath | C. L. W. Field | Noon, 29th April... Freight or Passage. | |
| JAPAN, &c., Rosetta | C. H. Watkin, R.N.R. | 4 PM, 29th April... Freight or Passage. | |

(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

(See Special Advertisement).

For further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1899.

[15]

GINS.



NOLLE'S GENEVA square bottles.
A. V. B. square bottles.

PLYMOUTH GIN Coates & Co.

Telephone

75.

BOOTH'S OLD OLD TOM finest quality.

BOOTH'S OLD TOM (London-bottled).

JAS. COULTS & CO. SUPERIOR OLD TOM
DO. UNSWEETENED.

NICHOLSON'S DRY GIN.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Agencies in all the principal ports of China, Japan, Borneo and the Philippines.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1899.

[15]

JUBILEE
PILSENER BEER
PER CASE OF 1 DOZ. QUARTS
OR
8 DOZ. PINTS \$13.00
SOLE AGENTS.

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE
CLUB HOTEL,
LIMITED.

BOARD
AND
RESIDENCE.

No. 5-B, EUCLID, YOKOHAMA.

W. POWELL & CO.
EX. S.S. "SHANGHAI"

NEW STOCK OF LADIES'

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899.

Entimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP JOINTS, of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METAL BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT: THOS. SKINNER.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 27

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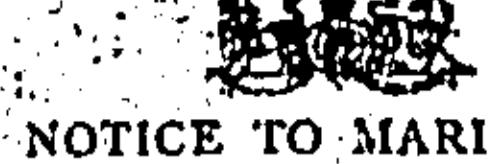
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To-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNDER PRAVA RECLAMATION ORDINANCE NO. 16 of 1889, the work of reclaiming the foreshore from the foot of WING WO STREET to the foot of POTTINGER STREET will be commenced on MONDAY, the 1st May. A double row of piles will be driven into the sea bed to mark the line of the new Sea Wall. Masters of Vessels, Launches, Junks, Cargo Boats, &c., are hereby warned that they must use caution in approaching within 50 yards of the works, and they will be held responsible for any damage caused by them to the piles or any part of the works.

P. D. ORMSBY,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [570a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"IJAMUN,"

Captain Milroy, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [577a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [578a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 1st May.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

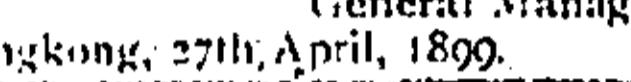
For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [573a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.



STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"PREUSSEN,"

Captain R. Heintze the here with the outward German Mail about the 2nd May, will leave for the above place, about 24 hours after arrival.

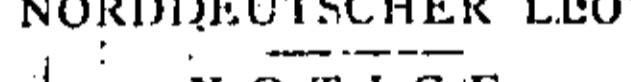
For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [574a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.



STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"HOHENZOLLERN,"

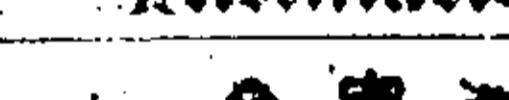
Captain E. Wollersdorff, will leave for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May.

For further Particulars, apply to

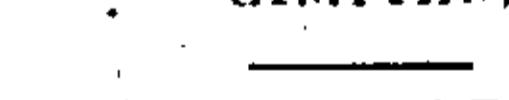
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [575a]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORTS

(For Invalids and General Use.)

Per doz.
Case.

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,

Red Capsule \$14.10

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, super-

ior quality, Black

Seal Capsule 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE,

extra-superior, Violet

Capsule (*Old Bottled*) 20.40

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourable known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and

Spirits to be genuine when bought

direct from us in the Colony or from

our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

At Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, on the 26th instant, the wife of L. DALTON, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

[570a]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 25th.

The German Ambassador has strongly protested against Capt. Coghlan's speech. The Hon. John Hay (Secretary of States) has expressed his disapproval of it and intimated that the Admiralty will take action in the matter. The German Press is moderate, treating the speech as a post-prandial oration. At the same banquet at which Capt. Coghlan made the speech, he recited a coarse ballad about the Emperor William, which the Ambassador disdains to notice.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain in defending a vote for barracks in South Africa said, that the enormous increase of offensive or defensive forces of the Transvaal was the sole reason for increasing the British garrison.

(From Japanese Papers.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

TOKYO, April 19th. A telegram has reached the Government giving a sketch of the negotiations which have been in progress between Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Nicholas O'Conor, R.C.B., the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Great Britain and Russia recently entered upon these negotiations to arrive at an understanding with a view to removing the differences between the two countries in East Asia.

Great Britain proposes (1) That the central part of China south of the Yellow Sea (including the Yangtze Valley) be included in the sphere of British influence; (2) That Newchwang be made a free port, being excluded from the sphere of either country.

Russia proposes that the Yellow River should form the boundary between the spheres of influence of the two countries, and opposes

Newchwang, being made a free port, on the ground that the territory north of the Yellow River is within the Russian sphere of influence. It is presumed that a satisfactory settlement of the negotiations will prove very difficult.

A SHOCKING outrage is reported to have taken place at Palmetto, in Georgia (U.S.A.) A number of negroes had been sent to gaol on a charge of having attempted to burn Palmetto, and nine of these were shot by a band of 100 men, who rode up on horseback and raided the prison. None of the victims was killed, though most of them sustained very severe injuries. Distressing scenes took place when the wives and children of the unfortunate negroes heard of the outrage. The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward for the arrest of the assailants.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

The Sanitary Inspectors had eight cases up at the Magistracy this morning for infringing the ordinance concerning cocklodges and partitions between cubicles. Seven paid the \$25, while the eighth was imprisoned.

The five seamen were brought up to-day for judgment at the Magistracy on the charge of assaulting Frank Star, and were awarded the following punishments. Thomas O'Toole was sentenced to six months, Charles Blatchford fourteen days, Peter McIntyre and Henry Gillman to one month each with hard labour.

MR. LONG, the United States Secretary to the Navy, is arranging for a mosquito fleet to undertake police duty on the coasts and inland waters of the Philippines. Some of the big ocean tugs which formed the mosquito fleet that operated round the Cuban coasts will be utilised for this purpose. They will go up the Pacific coast and proceed to Manila by way of the Aleutians, Hakodate, and Hongkong.

THE U. S. Congress has reduced the number of sailors from 20,000 to 15,000, and the Navy Department feels obliged to put half of the home squadron out of commission. Should events in the East require further ships to be sent, the reserve will soon be exhausted.

The Senate has also reduced the number of ships to be built and will, in effect, prevent any from being built if it persists in refusing to allow the Government to pay a fair price for armament.

A large body of ore was found to be twisted and distorted, and the lode was continued 200 feet further.

Level No. 1, Upise. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

This drive is in good condition.

Level No. 2. This was opened out at 100 feet, from collar of shaft. Drives northerly 17ft. and southerly 11ft. were put in. What is apparently the lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 3. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 4. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 5. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 6. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 7. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 8. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 9. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 10. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 11. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 12. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 13. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 14. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 15. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 16. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 17. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 18. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 19. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all low grade to send to the mill, or be of any value.

Level No. 20. This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which lode first had in Level No.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Wile, Vice Judge.)

April 27th.

THE "DAILY PRESS" ART SUPPLEMENT. Watkins and Co., chemists, Queen's Road, were sued by D. Warren Smith and George Curling Cox, lessees of the "Hongkong Daily Press" for \$300, the cost of an advertisement inserted in the Art Supplement issued from the "Daily Press" Office.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, appeared for defendants.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock said his lordship would have gathered from the pleadings, which had been filed, the exact nature of the issue which his lordship had to try, and which might be very shortly put in this way: the question was whether or not the document signed by defendants on the 17th June, 1897, and that document alone, was to be regarded by his lordship in the present case. As his lordship would see from the petition, they contended that that document standing by itself and standing alone formed the only contract between the parties, and they would draw his lordship's special attention to the wording of that contract, because they said, it distinctly showed that no other conditions were to be binding upon plaintiffs except the conditions which were mentioned in the contract itself. The language of the contract was set out in paragraph two of the petition—"The Daily Press Art Supplement." In the first place he would ask his lordship's special attention to the fact that nothing was said of the Diamond year, or of any year. The paragraph continued, "Picturesque Hongkong, space No. 13, series A size seven by six. To the manager, Hongkong Daily Press, Hongkong. Please insert our advertisement in your art supplement (as above) for the sum of dollars 300, 50 copies, to be supplied gratis, and copies at 25 cents per copy for extra copies. With the compliments of Watkins and Co., Apothecaries Hall (signed) Watkins and Co., Hongkong, 17th June 1897. \$300. N. B. This order cannot be cancelled, and is subject only to the conditions stated herein. He submitted that the defendants had distinctly entered into this contract, which contained certain conditions as to space, but did not contain a single word about the Diamond Jubilee year. The only thing plaintiffs were bound to do in the future under this contract was to supply 50 copies of the art supplement, and extra copies at the rate of 25 cents each, and it was expressly stated and agreed to between the parties, "that the order cannot be cancelled, and that it is subject only to the conditions stated herein." Mr. Pollock proceeded to deal with the answer to the petition, criticising the points raised therein.

D. Warren Smith, one of the plaintiffs and joint lessee of the Hongkong Daily Press, corroborated Mr. Pollock's opening. He said that an art supplement was issued by the Straits Times, the work being done by the same people who had been commissioned to execute the Daily Press supplement. When he received the Straits Times supplement towards the end of 1897 he telegraphed home saying he wanted something very much superior. When the Daily Press supplement was sent out defendants refused to accept it or to pay for their advertisement. It was not true that the greater number of the advertisers had refused to pay, \$10,000 out of \$15,000 having been paid. Originally there were to be four colours, but after seeing the Singapore supplement they telegraphed home to the effect that there must be no limit as to colours, and in consequence the expense had been greater.

No other witnesses were called for plaintiffs. Mr. Francis said he did not purpose to call any witness, so his friend might sum up. Mr. Pollock then summed up.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the defence, contended that the contract on which his friend relied was not in itself a contract at all. It was a mere order, and that order was given like many another order, in consequence of statements made, and an invitation held to the public generally and to defendants in particular, suggesting that they should produce certain goods or as in this case insert an advertisement. He submitted if it were a contract in form and not a mere order, supposing there to be any other document shown to be in existence having relation to the same subject matter, it could be absolutely necessary to refer to them, if only for the purpose of ascertaining what was the subject matter of this contract. Mr. Francis contended that according to the prospectus issued by the Daily Press as to this art supplement and also the advertisements and articles which appeared in the Daily Press in regard to it, this art supplement was intended to be issued to their clients during Jubilee year, and that this art supplement should have a circulation of 15,000. He contended that these conditions had not been complied with, and that in consequence his clients were not liable.

His Lordship held that in consequence of the delay defendants were justified in repudiating their order and gave judgment for defendants with costs.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS IN DAILY SESSION.

The commissioners are holding daily meetings in the Audiencia Building at half past nine in the mornings. Many people have availed themselves of the opportunity offered and expressions of opinion are numerous and diversified. The reception of the proclamation has, as far as can be ascertained, been very satisfactory. President Schurman and other members of the commission have received and interviewed a large number of people, foreigners, Spaniards and Filipinos, the representative class, who have expressed themselves as being very pleased with the definite, straightforward tone of the proclamation.

As yet the problem of placing it in easy access of the masses has not been solved owing to the interception of the ambitious military leaders. Friendly natives returning within the lines in the Malolos valley have given the proclamation considerable attention, but their interest soon wears off, as they consider themselves far beyond all trouble now that the soldiers are between the Filipinos and them. However when approached on the question of taking the proclamations back to the Filipinos they appear quite indifferent and very reluctant.

Measures have been adopted for distribution among the southern islands and the translations into the Visayan and other dialects is being made as simple and plain as is consistent with the objects in view.

Up to date no communications of any kind have been received from the native military or civil officials, but as the proclamation is expressly addressed to the people of the Philippines such things are not to be expected.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE TORPEDO-DESTROYERS.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

SINGAPORE, April 19th.—Yesterday the Captain and mate of the ship *Benjamin Sewell* were arrested and charged with causing the death of a negro seaman. The body of the negro was found near Sarkies' Hotel. The accused were released on bail.

INDIVIDUAL MORALITY & STATE MORALITY.

It is amusing, says the *Japan Mail*, to find the Japanese beginning to comment in very strong terms on the differences between the morality of individuals and the morality of States in the Occident. The individual European or American considers himself bound by a code of strict integrity in his dealings with others. He lays down very beautiful theories about the sphere of each person's rights and the obligation devolving upon each not to trespass on his neighbour's sphere. He is also courteous and considerate in his demeanour, and he subscribes to many sociological doctrines which make for the federation of mankind and the brotherhood of nations. But from the moment when his moral obligations cease to be personal and are shared by his nationals in common, all these fine principles are discarded, and the practical greed of the robber and the pirate is embodied. Moreover, he has one law for foreign States: another for himself. Thus, when Japan acquired Liaotung by conquest, three of the Great European Powers preached a sermon to her about the impropriety of her act, and about its danger to the integrity of China. She had to surrender the territory, and immediately one of the three appropriated it. What had been wrong and vicious on her part became right and virtuous on theirs. Their conduct towards China is another example. Why are they so anxious to lend money to her? They place no faith in her promises. Her credit stands about as low as a great nation's could be. Yet they compete with each other to furnish funds for her use. The reason is that they thus establish a sort of revolutionary interest in her possessions. They hope, in short, to make a great profit in the day of her partition. They are governed by motives exactly analogous to those of the user who lends money to a sick man, and will seize the very lid of his medicine pot when he comes to distract the doctor's goods. The only remnant of conscience which they possess is shown in their selection of euphemisms to disguise the nakedness of their methods. When they encroach upon the territories of another country and destroy its integrity, they pretend that they are "colonizing," whereas in reality they are simply stealing.

We take this pretty indictment from the columns of the *Israël*. The trouble is that it cannot be gainsaid.

PORT ARTHUR.

The *Kronstadtets Tidnark* states that work is being carried on day and night on the batteries at Port Arthur which surround the town and the port. The second harbour, which is intended for the use of merchant vessels, is being deepened by means of a steam dredger, and will soon be ready for ships drawing as much as 20 ft. of water. A commercial bank has been established. A church has been projected capable of holding 1,500 to 2,000 men. It will be in the Russian style, and is estimated to cost £30,000.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

STATEMENT BY M. DE FREYINET.

The Chamber of Deputies the other day continued the discussion of the Army Estimates. M. Armand, says Reuter, maintained that the War Budget amounted in reality to 875 millions of francs, but he owned that it was impossible even to dream of reducing it, as it was necessary to reply to the armaments of Germany and the increase of her effective by similar measures. The speaker complained of the inferiority of the infantry effective, which he attributed to the fact that too many soldiers only performed one year's service. M. de Freyinet, in reply, admitted that the French effective were inferior to those of a neighbouring Power, but to that they must be resigned on account of the inferiority of population. Nevertheless, beyond a certain figure, increase of numbers did not imply increase of military power. It appeared difficult to manoeuvre in the field more army corps than existed already on one side, and on the other; and he did not think that a few additional army corps could increase the strength of the Power which established them. They could only be used as reserves, and he was certain that the issue of a war would be decided long before they had reached the point of employing these reserves. There was, therefore, no cause for alarm at the increase of their neighbour's effective. France must endeavour to make up for quantity by quality (cheers). "I am proud," added the War Minister, "of all that has been done by France in the last fifteen years for her defence. At the present time we are engaged in transforming our rifles so that they shall be without rival. As to the artillery, I declare it at this moment to be without rival (cheers). The country may therefore await the future, with confidence. Let us strive to maintain discipline in the army." M. Millerand (interrupting): "In all ranks?" M. de Freyinet: "Let us maintain discipline, for our care for the welfare of the Army and by fairness on the part of its chiefs (cheers). The Army should be ready for every emergency, and should bear this always in mind. It is by holding itself ready every day for the greatest sacrifices that an Army becomes invincible. I, for my part, will do all I can that the Army may rise to the height of its task" (loud cheers).

A GOOD WORD FOR THE POLICE.

"Can See Can Save," writing to the *Singapore Free Press* makes the following remarks upon our local Police Force:—

Years ago I came to the conclusion that not only could the local police not compare with those of any other part of the world, but also I believed that decent policing in these parts was an impossible luxury. But like the Wild Man from Borneo I have recently been to Hongkong. After all, things are judged by comparison, and in this case comparisons are really odious. Singapore is nowhere. *Wa yang hear shall.*

I do not like Hongkong, but in this respect it must be admitted to be centuries before Singapore. You do not find there a dozen cases a day of money and valuables stolen, houses entered, and hats snatched. Nor do you find "once a loss always a loss." I had a valuable watch and chain stolen in Singapore. I gave the master's name and the number of the watch three hours afterwards. No result from that day to this. Another time a dress suit and shirts all legibly marked with my name went; their loss also being reported. But I never heard of them again. On landing in Hongkong I left a small package in the sampan and with my experience of the Singapore police only went to the Central Station as forlorn hope. A few hours later a Chinese policeman trotted up with my parcel. Another time the "boy" cleared off with all our tableware. My brother went to the station and told his tale. The Inspector pointed to a basket on his table, and said, "Is this your little lot?" It was every prong and knife. This I suppose the local boobies—I beg pardon I mean bobbies—would consider magic. It's merely good policing.

"And the traffic! See Hongkong on a Race Day, when all the place makes for the Happy Valley. A row of chairs coming and a row going; a row of vehicles coming and one going; and all in order. Then compare this with Battery-road, the Square or Cavendish Bridge any day, not particularly noted for heavy traffic.

Up to date no communications of any kind have been received from the native military or civil officials, but as the proclamation is expressly addressed to the people of the Philippines such things are not to be expected.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.
1665—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.
1760—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 28th April, 1899.

Chinese—9th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-tsu.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 6min.
Sets 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning 6hr. 30min.
Afternoon 1hr. 30min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 33min.
Afternoon 5hr. 6min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1700—Chausier died.

1789—Mutiny of the Bounty.

1854—Recognition of Korean treaty with England.

1883—Privy Council for Japan constituted by Imperial Decree.

1896—The sentences passed upon the Reform leaders at Pretoria commuted.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Parramatta*) to-morrow.

Indian (*Catherine Anne*) 1st prox.

German (*Preussen*) and prox.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 8th prox.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 10th prox.

American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 18th prox.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1789—Mutiny of the Bounty.

1854—Recognition of Korean treaty with England.

1883—Privy Council for Japan constituted by Imperial Decree.

1896—The sentences passed upon the Reform leaders at Pretoria commuted.

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE TO SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"MAIDSURU MARU."

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong on the 5th, arrived at Vancouver at 6 a.m. on the 24th inst.

The *Nippon Yusen Kaisha's* steamer *Tama Maru* (Europe Line) left Kobe 7th Moji for this port yesterday, the 26th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 3rd proximo.

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE TO SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"ICHANG."

Captain Derby, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1899. [560]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANSU."

Captain Sommerville, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1899. [561]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE TO SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"MAIDSURU MARU."

Captain S. Nagata will be despatched for the above port on SUNDAY, the 30th instant at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1899. [544]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAKOW AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ICHANG."

Captain Derby, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [568]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

